Sangamon County Poor Farm And Sangamon County Home Cemetery

Book Compiled By: Elijah P. Ellis

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Index

Page 1 Sangamon link article on Sangamon County Poor Farm

Page 5 Why is The Pauper by George Thomas Palmer

Page 11 My Visit To Sangamon County Home Cemetery And Sangamon Couty Poor Farm Site

Page 17 My Visit to Sangamon county home cemetery on 4/22/2025

Page 19 Sangamon County Home Cemetery Map

Page 21 Note About Cemetery

Page 23 Sangamon County Home Cemetery Death Records List

Page 33 Sangamon County Home Cemetery Burial list 1

Page 35 Sangamon County Home Cemetery Burial list 2

Page 39 Where to find more information about Sangamon County Poor Farm

A article about Poor farm from Sangamon link

Sangamon County Poor Farm

Posted on February 22, 2015 by editor

Sangamon County first created a home to care for the poor, feeble, disabled and mentally ill in 1851, four years after famed social reformer Dorothea Dix wrote a scathing commentary about the county's practice of keeping paupers and the insane in the Sangamon County Jail. (Prior to 1844 or '45, according to Dix's letter, the county imposed a year's indenture on anyone found to be a pauper; by the time she wrote in 1847, however, officials had decided it was cheaper to house them in the jail.)

In 1851, the county board bought a property known as "Two Mile House," a 115-acre site that included a former tavern. It was named because it was about two miles north of the city proper.

That original poor farm was turned over to the Sangamon County Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1869 for use as a county fairgrounds. It now is part of the Illinois State Fairgrounds.

To replace that property, the county paid $20,000 for 380 acres of land 1.5 miles east of Buffalo as the site for the new farm. About 200 acres were immediately sold off. Later descriptions of the farm give varying sizes for the property, from 177 to 188 acres.

Whatever its extent, the land had potential. The Illinois State Journal, in a Sept. 23, 1870, article, described the property as "one of the most elegant farms in the county … high, rolling prairie in a high state of cultivation, through which runs a stream of never-failing water."

Officials sought bids to build a poor house on the property in July 1870. A two-story, 44-room building was built to house 100 people, men in the east wing and women in the west, with a large hall, dining room, sitting rooms and medical areas in the middle, along with offices and staff quarters.

"Well ventilated cells for insane persons" originally were planned for the end of each first-floor wing; ultimately, however the cells – apparently with far less ventilation — were installed in the basement. The building opened, ahead of schedule, that December.

Despite the expense and obvious good intentions of county officials, conditions at the poor farm turned grim in less than two years. The county board fired the farm's operators, identified as "the Crenshaw brothers," in October 1872, following a report on conditions at the farm by the county's physician, Dr. L. Gillett. Among his findings:

The food placed on the table most of the time for the paupers is not good, healthy food. Sometimes the dinners are good enough, both as to quality and quantity … and sometimes it is not fit for any one to eat.

The miserable compound of rye and cheap molasses furnished for breakfast as a substitute for coffee is sickening to drink, and produces debility and consequent disease. The invariable supper for the four months that I have been in attendance has been mush and sour milk. Sometimes as an especial favor, the sour milk has been changed to butter milk. …

As for the beds some of them are too filthy for any one to sleep in, bugs without number have taken possession of them, and can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to look; the straw in some of the beds is rather "thin." …

John Coy is a man who has been an inmate of the poor house for several years, and is paralyzed so that he cannot take care of himself. I examined him yesterday and find that his head is one mass of vermin. I am informed by some of the paupers that they are never furnished any soap for washing themselves with.

The slops from the kitchen are thrown on the ground within six feet of the well that supplies water to the pauper department. The privies are filthy beyond description and a disgrace to any public charity.

Gillett's report set a pattern for the farm. The institution was created to be self-supporting – it raised its own livestock, which were fed on the farm's own hay and grain, and operated its own dairy, bakery, kitchen garden and icehouse. Capable residents did some of the work, but the county also hired farmhands and housekeepers.

However, superintendents were usually political appointees, and the quality of care for residents depended greatly on the superintendent's diligence and how much attention the county board of supervisors and public paid to the farm. County board members made annual inspections, but those were often social outings – picnics featuring barrels of lemonade and sleight-of-hand performances – more than serious examinations of the facility.

When outsiders dropped in unexpectedly, however, the results too often were like those reported by a state inspector in March 1912:

The place needs a general overhauling, an application of soap and water, the infusion of fresh air and sunshine, and the introduction of modern ideas in the care of the classes which inhabit such institutions.

The bedding is dirty, old rubbish stored under many of the straw mattresses. Window panes which have been broken have been replaced with old boards. Throughout the building there are numerous leakages in the pipes. Although the almshouse is far from fireproof, the building is at present unprotected, as the hose is not connected with running water.

The number of poor farm residents was frequently above the design capacity of 100 during the 74 years the farm operated – usually about 150 people lived there, and at times the population approached 200. The vast majority were men. Most residents were old and incapacitated in some way.

Poor farm residents

The only known remaining records of poor farm admissions are three volumes covering most of the years between 1875 and 1905. The records are both limited and heartbreaking.

The records reflect the poor farm's practice of compiling full lists of residents every three months. People admitted between those counts were added as they arrived. The lists were columnar. From left to right, a listing would show the person's date of admission; his or her name (if he or she was Black, there was a note "COL", meaning "colored"); the person's age; the reason he or she was at the farm; and their country of birth.

The last two columns reported under whose authority the resident was committed to the farm and, if they left, the date they did so. However, there are entries in those last two columns only for people admitted or discharged between the three-month resident counts.

Most of the admissions were done by a county official who had the title "overseer of the poor" – a patronage office that, for instance, was held by Samuel C. Parker (1846-1918) in 1886. His qualifications to oversee the poor? He was a decorator; Parker's obituary says he was responsible for decorating the interior of the Statehouse.

Each township also had an overseer of the poor, and county judges could commit people to the poor farm as well.

Some of those admitted, the records show, didn't stay at the farm very long – relatives, friends, or employers might step forward when someone they knew was sent to the farm.

If someone wasn't released quickly, however, he or she was likely to spend months or even years as poor farm residents. And, of course, since illness was often what forced someone

to enter the poor house in the first place, the records list a fair number of deaths there — as in the case of 26-year R.F. Fairburn, who, according to the page above, died of "jonders" (jaundice) only two weeks after he entered the poor farm.

The column showing the reason a resident was admitted is the most melancholy. Some common reasons: "destitute;" "insane;" "rheumatism," "old & infirm." Saddest of all, perhaps, was a man who was at the farm for several years. He couldn't hear or speak, he was Black, and whatever he was named at birth, no one knew it. So the Dec. 1, 1886 quarterly census identifies him as "N——, Dum (col.)", age 53. (Expurgation by SangamonLink)

Columbus Wilson

The best-known resident of the poor farm was the one who lived there longest: Columbus Wilson, known as "Pigeon." Wilson, thought to have been born into slavery in Virginia in the 1850s or early 1860s, probably entered the poor farm in 1887. (For the first few years of his residency, farm records identify him as "Calhoon" Wilson. However, closer examination of the incomplete records, along with contemporary newspaper stories, make it clear that Calhoon and Columbus Wilson were the same person.)

Wilson was still at the poor farm when it closed in 1944. He did odd jobs around the facility, especially digging postholes, for most of that time. Friendly and cheerful, Wilson was well-known in the village of Buffalo, which he visited frequently.

Wilson's particular delusion was that he was extremely wealthy, that he owned the poor farm itself and had millions of dollars in bank accounts and government bonds, funds he regularly tried to access by writing checks. Illinois State Journal and Register columnist A.L. Bowen wrote about Wilson shortly before the farm's closure.

From his pockets he brings a wad of checks for untold amounts. He asked me to cash the smallest one. "It's only $75,000," he assured me. For all this wealth in his grasp, the only coin of the realm he could produce from his immense pockets was a thin dime. …

With true pride of ownership of what to him is a palace, "Pigeon" took me about, showing me into all the rooms and explaining them to me. He was particularly solicitous that I see where he sleeps in a huge room on the basement level with a door opening out to the south.

When I parted from him, I could not help feeling that mental aberration, after all, is not wholly a misfortune. It must be something to live continuously in a world of pleasant fantasies.

Forgotten site

The poor farm eventually became an anachronism, and with the number of residents dropping – only 58 people remained in the home by 1944 – the county board closed the facility and sold the property. Residents were transferred to boarding homes or, in the case of the mentally ill, to state institutions. (Pigeon Wilson moved to the Jacksonville State Hospital; it could not immediately be determined when or where he died.)

The farm's buildings were demolished over the years – the last, an unroofed brick shell, sometime after 2015. By 2024, the only remnant of the farm was a tiny, neglected cemetery located on Fleck Road, a barely drivable gravel path that runs south from Old U.S. 36 east of Buffalo. Except for people who died between 1875 and 1905, no one knows who's buried there. The only grave markers are three-inch by three-inch stones, buried in weeds and fallen trees, with numbers chiseled into them. No cemetery records remain, so there's no way to tell who lies in which grave.

Springfield public health expert Dr. George T. Palmer visited the poor farm in 1912 or early 1913 to write an article for The Survey, a sociology magazine. He found physical conditions at the poor farm to be relatively good. But the concept was still a hopeless one.

This, seemingly, was no place to come for the ugly story of destitution — for the revolting facts which force us, almost against our wills, to paint our picture in glaring yellow. But the destitution was there. You could see it in the expression, the gait and the posture of the inmates; you could smell it in the unmistakable smell of poverty and you could feel it in the indefinable something which grips you and oppresses you in an institution of this kind.

It was a poorhouse and nothing but a poorhouse—a good poorhouse, if there is such a thing, but a poorhouse none the less. Like thousands of similar institutions, it stood ready to receive the individual when he strikes the very bottom of the toboggan slide of life, to house him and to feed him humanely enough, but with the saving of dimes and nickels regarded as the cardinal virtue of efficient management. … Like thousands of others, it was one of those places where we receive the unfortunate; where we label him a pauper; where we tolerate his presence until death reduces the county expense or until he goes out into the world again not a whit better off, physically, mentally or morally, on account of his association with us.

In his profile of the Sangamon County Poor Farm before its closure, A.L. Bowen – who knew his subject; he had been director of the state Department of Public Welfare during the Great Depression – likewise summed up the institution as a failure.

(I)t was founded on the theory on which all poorhouses have been founded, the paupers living within would do the work. They would farm the lands and raise the stock and make it self-supporting.

But paupers are paupers either because they cannot or will not work. Poorhouses have been failures and, in most instances, inhumane instruments of misguided charity. Sangamon's poorhouse has been no exception to the general rule; in fact, it has been an outstanding monument to the folly of an obvious impossibility.

Note: This entry was expanded in 2024 to include more information about residents of the poor farm.

More information: Bowen's articles of Sept. 27 and 28, 1944, are available on newspaper databases and in the vertical file at Lincoln Library's Sangamon Valley Collection. A long profile of the farm and some of its residents published by the Springfield News on Nov. 11, 1905, also is in the file.

Dorothea Dix's commentary (signed "D. Dix") appeared in March 4, 1847 editions of both the Sangamo Journal and Illinois State Register.

Many other newspaper articles about the farm are available via NewsBank.com and on microfilm.

Dr. George T. Palmer's well-written article, "Why Is the Pauper?" was published in the April 5, 1913, edition of The Surveymagazine. The article is accompanied by eight remarkable drawings of poor farm residents (including the one of the woman above) done by Springfield illustrator Alfred S. Harkness.

The Springfield Survey critiqued the poor farm, in particular its unsuitability as a facility for the mentally ill, in 1914.

For more about poor farm management, see SangamonLink's entries Family life at the Sangamon County Poor Farm and Sheriff's ouster, 1933.

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WHY IS THE PAUPER

SUGGESTIVE FACTS AS TO CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION REVEALED BY A STUDY OF A MID-WESTERN ALMSHOUSE

In taking the rather exhaustive social histories of the 200 inmates of the Sangamon County Poor Farm, I was assisted by Mary Humphrey and Mary Johnson, without whose intelligent and enthusiastic co-operation this preliminary study could not have been made.

GEORGE THOMAS PALMER, M. D.
SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Poorhouse it was, this mid-western abode of unfortunates, regardless of the resolution of the Conference of Charities and Correction recommending that it and its host of fellows be known as "county homes."

This particular poorhouse was comfortably perched upon a hill, surrounded by elms and oaks and walnuts, overlooking a land of plenty—a "prosperous-looking" poorhouse it was with well-bred Holstein cows wading knee-deep in clover on land worth $250 an acre. The verdant pastures, the fields of grain, the white fences, the silo and the barns, the splendid old brick house, might have belonged to a delightful country estate so apparently did they bespeak good farm management. Good order and spick-and-spanness also characterized broad veranda and hall, the living rooms of the superintendent, and almost might the same terms have been applied to the dwelling place of the inmates.

This, seemingly, was no place to come for the ugly story of destitution—for the revolting facts which force us, almost against our wills, to paint our picture in glaring yellow. But the destitution was there. You could see it in the expression, the gait and the posture of the inmates; you could smell it in the unmistakable smell of poverty and you could feel it in the indefinable something which grips you and oppresses you in an institution of this kind.

It was a poorhouse and nothing but a poorhouse—a good poorhouse, if there is such a thing, but a poorhouse none the less. Like thousands of similar institutions, it stood ready to receive the individual when he strikes the very bottom of the toboggan slide of life, to house him and to feed him humanely enough, but with the saving of dimes and nickels regarded as the cardinal virtue of efficient management. It was an "asylum of poverty"—no more what such an institution might be than the lunatic asylum of twenty years ago is like the hospital for the insane of the present day. Like thousands of others, it was one of those places where we receive the unfortunate; where we label him a pauper; where we tolerate his presence until death reduces the county expense or until he goes out into the world again not a whit better off, physically, mentally or morally, on account of his association with us.

We had come to the place for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent tuberculosis prevailed among the two hundred inmates and to ascertain the degree of protection afforded these unfortunates against infection from the disease. As our work progressed this question came to me more and more insistently: "Why are these men and women dependents? What, if anything, could be learned if they were permitted to tell their own stories of misfortune?" Social history blanks were prepared, and two intelligent young women were set at the task of supplementing physical examinations with a series of questions relative to the past lives of the inmates. Due allowance was made for natural exaggeration when a person told of the glories of his past, and like allowance was made for the faulty memory which had lost its record of personal faults, vices and dissipations. As far as possible the reliability of the story was determined by checking up with certain definite and obtainable facts.

At the outset of the work, a wave of fear spread over the place born of the belief that we were cataloging the inmates to send them to an "asylum"; but when this was quieted, the history taking was uneventful.

Eliminating those who were mentally incapable of being interviewed, we were able to prepare 137 quite complete records. Of those interviewed, 32 were women and 105 men. Practically all the women, incidentally, were there on account of insanity, drug addiction or actual illness. There were 131 white inmates, 5 Negroes and one who claimed to be an Indian. Sixty-nine were single, that is 60 per cent of the males and but 27 per cent of the females. Nineteen had living husbands or wives and 47 were widowed. Of those who had married, 42 had married once only; 13 stated that they had married twice and 4 that they had married three times or more.

To the penny-wise county official it is of practical interest to note that 34 of the inmates, or about 25 per cent, had living children and that even casual inquiry showed many instances in which the children were financially able to take care of these unfortunates, as the laws of Illinois provide that they shall do.

Thirty of the inmates were born in Illinois; 36 in the United States outside of Illinois; while Ireland and Germany came next with 21 representatives each. There was no Jew in the almshouse.

Three of the inmates admitted that their parents had been dependent upon public charity; 24 admitted alcoholism or drug addiction on the part of their parents; 4 were the children of the insane and one was the daughter of a criminal. The fathers of 106 came from laboring and agricultural classes, while the fathers of 6 were professional men. Nineteen of the inmates had had no education whatever; 12 claimed to be able to read and write but had never gone to school; 4 had attended school less than one year; 15 had attended less than five years; 71 claimed a complete "common school" education and 7 had gone to high school or college. Four had been compelled to earn a living under ten years of age; 12 from ten to twelve years; 41 from twelve to fifteen years and 31 had begun work between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one years.

With this showing, the question naturally arises: Is there any connection between lack of education, child labor and the poorhouse?

One of the male inmates had been a pharmacist, one a civil engineer; 28 had learned trades and 53 were laborers. Of the females, 17 were house servants and one a teacher.

To ascertain something of the past financial condition, we inquired as to the highest wage each had made, the amount he had inherited and the greatest amount he had ever accumulated. Six had never made more than $10 to $20 per month; 21 had made from $20 to $50 per month and 28 claimed to have made over $100 per month. Fourteen had inherited property worth less than $500; 11 had inherited from $500 to $1,000; 5 from $1,000 to $5,000, and one had inherited from $5,000 to $10,000. Thirty-five of the inmates had never accumulated as much as $500 at any one time; 22 had possessed from $500 to $1,000; 20 had owned from $1,000 to $5,000; 7 from $5,000 to $10,000, and four had had over $10,000.

As to their habits, vices and dependence, 88 were users of alcohol and 35 of these had been heavy drinkers. Four females and one male were addicted to drugs. Thirty-nine had been arrested once, and four more than once. The causes of arrest were drunkenness and disorderly conduct 22; vagrancy 10; theft 1; assault 4 and participation in a strike 1. Two of the inmates had been in other almshouses; 7 had occupied beds in charity hospitals; 2 had grown up from orphan asylums and 4 had been helped by lodges and unions. Many had received county orders before coming to the almshouse.

What light such data as the foregoing, if collected in large numbers of similar institutions, would throw upon the underlying causes of destitution, is, of course, speculative. It seems to me,

however, that they might give us a more intelligent idea of the connection between pauperism and the marriage of the unfit; lack of education; child labor; lack of trade or definite vocation; poor mentality; lack of religious influence; divorce or failure to marry; alcohol and drugs; vice and preventable disease.

If these remote influences lie beyond the imaginative possibilities of the average almshouse superintendent and county official, there were certain other facts brought out in this study which should appeal to the most practical and hard-headed. These facts seem to point the way to the rehabilitation of the unfortunate; the way of placing him on his feet again. They also point directly to the reduction in the almshouse population and the consequent decrease in public expense.

Getting at the direct causes of dependence, it was found that old age was the chief factor, 47 of the inmates being over 70 years of age. This number of dependents, incidentally, could be materially reduced by tracing out near relatives legally responsible for their care.

Drugs and alcohol were responsible for 25 dependencies—a less encouraging group until we have intelligent public treatment for these cases. Twenty-five of the inmates were crippled while 18 were there on account of general illness. Doubtless many of these cases would be amenable to treatment if properly studied and diagnosed.

Six were victims of advanced tuberculosis, and it may be assumed that the nature of the illness was unrecognized as the patients were housed in dormitories with the uninfected. There were unquestionably other tuberculosis cases undiagnosed who were not only losing their chance of cure; but were exposing and infecting others. I am impressed, incidentally, that almshouses, with their armies of transients going to the crowded, unventilated quarters of the poor, are very considerable spreaders of tuberculosis.

The insane, feeble-minded and epileptic aggregated perhaps 50—an almshouse population which should be and must be decreased by more adequate state provision for these afflicted.

Syphilis was responsible for 3 dependencies, and probably many more would respond to the Wassermann test and could be restored to health by specific treatment.

The 4 blind and aged inmates might be made to see by simple cataract operations.

Many of the inmates expressed the wish that they might be restored to health that they could go out into the world again upon their own resources. But 58 replied, when asked what they wanted to do in the future, that they wanted to stay where they were, under the friendly roof of the poorhouse.

This does not imply hopeless pauperism, however. Sick, neglected, weak and despondent—of course, they want to stay in some place, even in the poorhouse, where they are not eternally ordered to move on by the police; viewed with suspicion or fear by self-respecting citizens or in constant danger of arrest for vagrancy. Such forlorn men not infrequently commit petty crimes to guarantee their being housed in jail during a cold winter.

I am optimistic enough to believe that if the physical conditions of each inmate were studied; if his ills were cured and he was made stronger in body, he would be given courage, more ambition and more purpose in life. To this extent pauperism is directly curable.

True, there are among the destitute those who are hopelessly marked—branded by heredity; cursed by environment; wrecked by disease; deficient in body and in mind, with little or nothing to work upon. By the same token there are those in other branches of medicine who are hopelessly sick—those who are beyond the reach of the surgeon's knife or the physician's prescription. There are those among the insane who give no ray of hope to the most enthusiastic alienist.

But when we progress to the point of classifying our paupers; of studying intelligently the various causes of destitution; of endeavoring to make our almshouses places of cure rather than mere asylums for the victims of poverty, our percentage of "recoveries" will be surprisingly high.

The difference in methods between the modern insane hospital and the almshouse is striking. A man is admitted to an institution for the insane in a thoroughly irrational and excitable condition. His case is studied and it is found that he has cerebral syphilis. Proper treatment is instituted and, in all probability, the patient is returned to his family cured and a useful member of society.

In another case, syphilis has rendered a man physically inefficient, dissipated and despondent. He drifts to the poorhouse where he is catalogued simply as a "pauper." The chances are that the cause of his pauperism is not detected. If he announces it himself, he may receive the hurried, occasional visit of a contract doctor. Even the drugs that are given him may be crude and impure, bought by contract from the lowest bidder. Little or no provision is made for his intelligent and systematic treatment. He may be drugged with mercury until he is salivated; he may be neglected until his open sores cause him to be housed in the basement away from the other inmates. He is merely a syphilitic pauper and the rough fare of the poorhouse is looked upon as better than he deserves.

As a matter of fact, he is a sick man; sick of a curable disease and his cure may restore him to useful citizenship and remove him from the county expense.

Or again, there comes to the almshouse a man who is tired—a man who will not work. Perhaps he is losing a little weight and he is known to have been drinking more whiskey than he did when he worked harder. You are tempted to compel him to work; to drive him to earn his meager board and bed. The superintendent has no time to note that he has a little fever at night or to see that he clears his throat from time to time. Without physical examination, we have no way of knowing that we are dealing with an incipient consumptive. The average superintendent knows nothing of the deadly weariness of this disease; the weariness that invades every muscle of the body; which makes work impossible; which prompts men of higher moral fiber to drink whiskey or seek other stimulation.

This "lazy devil" is begrudged our poorhouse food, when, as a matter of fact, he ought to have, and at public expense, better food than we have ever thought of giving him. With fresh air, milk, eggs, nourishing food, intelligent treatment and perfect rest, this man can get well and resume a place in the world. With ordinary almshouse care and almshouse fare, we are signing his death warrant while we are guaranteeing his prolonged dependence upon public charity.

We receive old men who have worked hard and who have made an honest living before their eyesight failed and they became almost blind. We label these men as paupers and do not stop to question if a simple operation for cataract would not restore them to useful occupation.

The spirit of the average almshouse is illustrated in this—one Illinois county has a contract with a dentist to pull the teeth of poor farm inmates. There is no provision for saving teeth. If the inmate is writhing with toothache, he must take his choice; lose a good tooth on contract, or grin and bear the pain. The supervisors can see no reason why a pauper should want to save his teeth or why he should be permitted to do so. And yet a cheap filling would cost little more than the primitive and mutilating operation of extraction.

These are mere instances of the obvious curative possibilities in the almshouse—instances where the county's duties are so apparent, in which the right and humane way is so clearly the cheap and economical way that the matter should require no discussion. It is the line of direct cure which the county, as a matter of sound administration, should make it possible to carry out. It

means first the careful physical examination of every inmate of every almshouse, not by the medical man who bids lowest to get the contract, but by the most capable diagnostician available.

But this is only the beginning. The big possibility is what the almshouses of the nation can do to ascertain the more remote causes of poverty and destitution, for, as in the case of the insane, when we know the causes of destitution, we can carry out our most effective work before the pauper becomes a pauper—before he comes slinking, wretched and despondent, to the door of the county farm.

Tuberculosis will never be eradicated by merely treating the sick; yellow fever could not have been stamped out by simply caring for the afflicted; pauperism will never be materially affected by what we do when the pauper has reached his last ditch. We must fight tuberculosis by striking at its causes; we have already eliminated yellow fever by the same sane process. We would have gone further in our battle against pauperism, perhaps, were it not that pauperism is the only disease that has never invaded the home of the rich. No multi-millionaire has ever endowed a research laboratory for the study of destitution in memory of a petted child struck dead by its poisonous fangs.

But every almshouse has its clinic in poverty and I am convinced that if every inmate in every poorhouse throughout the nation could be made to tell the story of how he came to be there; if every one could be examined for physical and mental causes, and if all these data could be gathered together in systematic form, a great stride would have been made in formulating an intelligent campaign against dependence.

Transcript of my handwritten pages about my visit to the poor farm site and the Sangamon County Home Cemetery on April 22, 2025. Any errors on the original documents have not been fixed in the trans scripts.

(Page 1)

Poor farm cem 4/22/25

127

128

109

12?

?5?

Unmarked stone Might be apart of Savillva T. crider Donovan stone

Big unmarked stone

Savilla T. Crider Donovan

(Page 2)

On April 22, 2025

I visted poor farm

cemetery actually

know as sangamon

county home cemetery

the cemetery was

overgrown with

a lot of weeds

I cut the grass

around the entrance

with cutters

and cut weeds
so the graves were
accessible the graves

(Page 3)
I found were
A big square unmarked
stone that looked
to have something tall
on it at one time.
A unmarked stone
that might be the stone
that said Donovan at
one time but couldn't
see it is sank into
the ground. I found
one stone with a name
and that is Savilla

(Page 4)
T. Donovan. There
were mutipule
3"x3" concrete
stone some that
I could read go
as listed 127, 120,

109, 128, 12?, ?2?

(Page 5)

I Also went to
poor farm it's self the was
not much left
there was foundation
from the last
building that was
standing there
with fragments
of brick from it

(Page 6)

There Also looked
to be A piller in
A big pile of bracnhes
that was thrown in
there this might
be from the
poor farm house
Also known as
the Almhouse

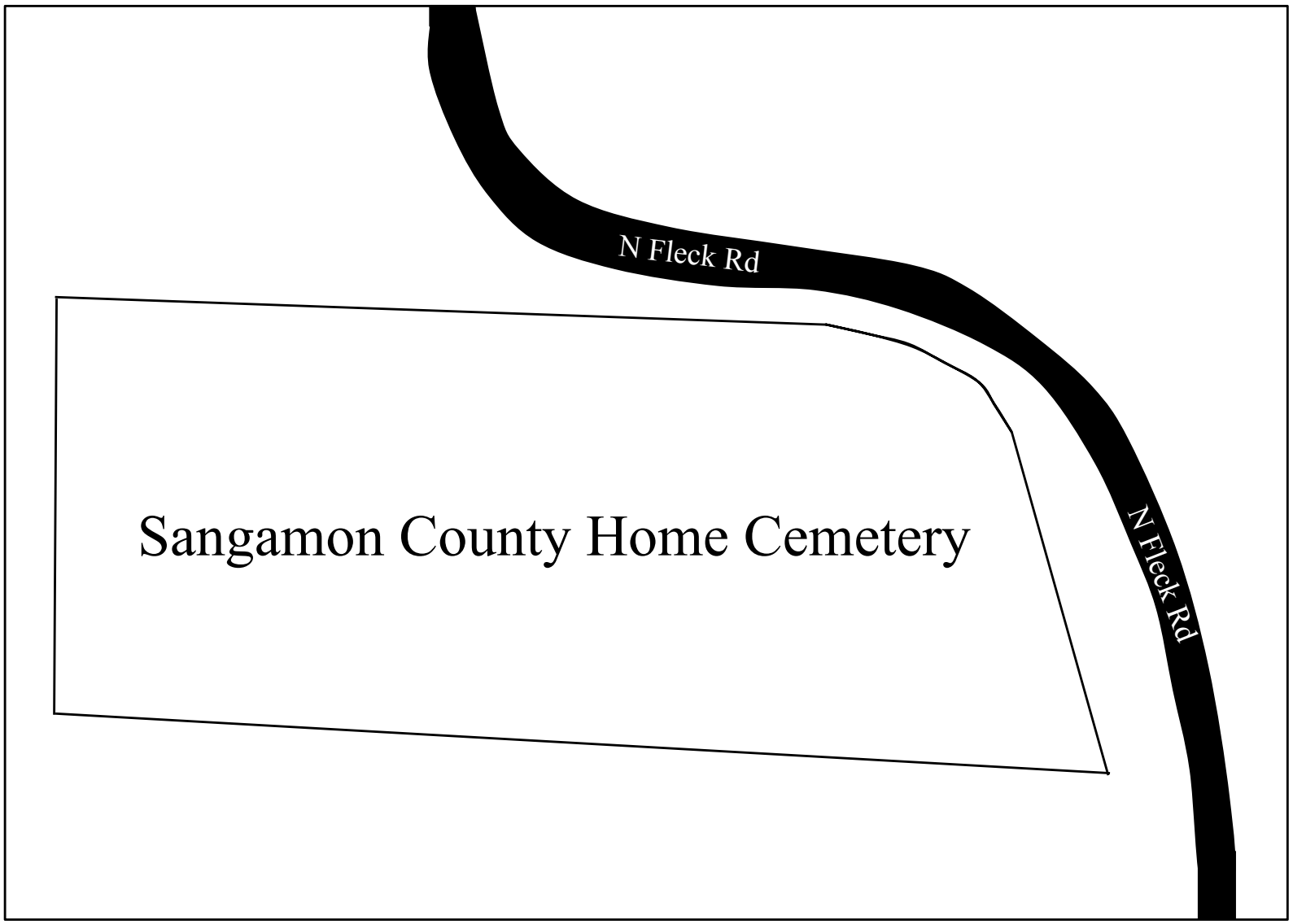
Some of Sangamon County Home Cemetery stones I found on 4/22/25

Sangamon County Poor farm original site

My visit to Sangamon county home cemetery on 4/22/2025

This document was typed the day after the visit on 4/23/2025

The numbers I found on 3”x3” concrete markers were 109, 120, 123, 127, and 128 are ones that I can read the numbers fully on. There are also some that I can’t read the numbers fully on and they go as followed 12? And ?2?. There is what looks to be multiple markers thrown in a pile in the cemetery that look like to ones with numbers. There are also a square large stone looks to be made from Salisbury pink there is a cross made of plastic that is broken that is close to the stone of Savilla T. Donovan.


N Fleck Rd
Sangamon County Home Cemetery
N Fleck Rd

Note About Cemetery:

Cemetery was overgrown from photos I have found the last time this cemetery looked to be maintained was back in August of 2013 from a photo I found on find a grave. There are 3” x 3” concrete grave markers there are numbers on these markers. The only grave that is known to have a stone is of Savilla T. *Crider* Donovan She was Born In Maryland, USA and Died on 19 Jan 1901 in the listing of the pages for the cemetery she is listed as her first name as Villia on page 108 as listed at the top of that scan.

-Elijah P. Ellis

UNKNOWN CEMETERY (extinct)

Lanesville township - section 31 - southern edge of SW quarter of the section. Nothing now remains. The plat map of 1874 shows the cemetery on the property of C. Black. Nothing remains of the cemetery and no records are known to exist.

Taken verbatim from Dr. Floyd Barringer's, *Sangamon County Cemeteries* (1971).

SANGAMON COUNTY POOR FARM (extinct)

Lanesville township - section 7 - southern edge of the center of the section. The plat map of 1874 shows the cemetery on the edge of the property of the Sangamon County Poor Farm. Nothing remains of the cemetery.

LIST OF DEATHS From the Records of Sangamon County Alms House, Buffalo, IL
Inmate Record: Sangamon County Poor Farm
April 1875-August 1888; September 1888-November 1897; December 1897-August 1905

The following names and dates were extracted from the original books of the Sangamon County Alms House, Buffalo, IL. Several of the books were donated to Lincoln Library's Sangamon Valley Collection. The Sangamon County Genealogical Society published three volumes of these records in 1994. The records cover the periods from April 1875 through August 1905, with about 440 deaths listed.

Please be aware that this listing is incomplete since not all record books for the poor farm were donated to Lincoln Library. Please also be aware that not all persons who died at the poor farm were interred on the property. Information in brackets was extracted from the Sangamon County, Illinois Physician's Certificate of Death Records.

___, Fred "Negro" (col.)		d. 02 Jun 1875
___, Negro, Dumb	80	d. 13 Aug 1896 interred on farm 8/13/1896
ACKERMAN, Lena	72	d. 20 Sep 1892; buried 9/21/1892
ALDERMAN, male child of Bell		b. premature; buried on farm 03 Apr 1896
ALDRICH, Doc.		d. 15 Sep 1877
ALEXANDER, Sam		d. 21 Dec 1900 interred on farm 12/22/1899
ALSBURY, John	82	d. 01 Feb 1903 intered on farm 2/3/1903 grave 39
ANDERSON, Addie	48	d. 05 Mar 1895 interred on farm
ANDERSON, Geo.	64	d. 08 Oct 1890 buried 9/9/1890
ANDERSON, John	35	d. 24 Apr 1883
ARMSTRONG, J. H.		d. 20 Oct 1876
ARMSTRONG, John	56	d. 19 Apr 1890 buried 20/1890 [#4244]
BAILEY, Moras	65	d. 26 Jan 1905 buried in Springfield
BAKER, Mrs.	51	d. 25 Feb 1880
BALL, Abram		d. 29 Mar 1877
BAMGARDNER, twin dau of Abbiney		b. 28 Jan 1879; d. 25 Feb 1879
BAMGARDNER, twin dau of Abbiney		b. 28 Jan 1879; d. 19 Feb 1879
BARANS, Chas.	62	d. 04 Jul 1895
BARNS, E. A.	69	d. 13 Apr 1888 6 p.m buried 5 p.m. 14 Apr 1888 [#3574]
BAUMER, Henry		d. 27 Mar 1876
BECK, Uler	70	d. 22 Jan 1881
BELDEN, Mary	34	d. 25 Jan 1903 intered on farm 1/26/1903 grave 38

BERGMYER, Henry	54	d. 28 Dec 1900
BERRY, Thos.	41	d. 01 Mar 1890 buried 2/1890 [#4246]
BEVENAUGH, Louis (col.)	46	d. 11 Jan 1901
BLACKBURN, Robert	81	d. 20 Mar 1901; interred on farm 3/21/1901 grave 15
BLIFLICK, Annie	74	d. 21 Dec 1886
BLINK, Lewis		d. 20 Nov 1877
BOARD, Osker (col.)	75	d. 20 Sep 1899 intered on farm
BOLIN, Isa	70	d. 19 Jan 1903 intered on farm 1/20/1903 grave 37
BOONE, Middleton (col.)	70	d. 13 Apr 1904
BOST, James W.	49	d. 17 Jun 1880
BRADLY, Augustus	58	d. 27 Apr 1892 was inter at gardner township by J. Rogers
BRADY, John	51	d. 03 Oct 1893
BRINKMAN, Catherine	72	d. 20 Dec 1880
BRINKMAN, George	43	d. 28 Dec 1885 [#580]
BROGAN, Phillip (col.)	32	d. 07 Jul 1902 interred on farm 7/8/1902 grave 30
BROOKS, mail child of Jennie		b. 04 Sep 1886 (it was born dead)
BROWN, dau of Louisa		d. 06 Aug 1880
BROWN, Robert		d. 23 Sep 1876
BROWN, Sarah (col.)		d. 14 Jan 1878
BURKHARDT, Fred	70	d. 13 Oct 1897 interred on farm 10/14/1897
CABLE, Catherine	73	d. 12 Feb 1904 taken to Springfield for interment
CALIHAN, Bernard	48	d. 22 Apr 1881
CANNON, Thos.		d. 03 Oct 1875
CARPENTER, Gabriel (col.)	36	d. 27 Apr 1898 interred on farm 4/28/1898
CARRALL, B.	75	d. 02 Apr 1894 interred on farm
CARRALL, James	48	d. 16 Dec 1894 interred on farm
CARRIGAN, Hugh	58	d. 16 May 1898 interred on farm 5/17/1898
CARTER, E., Mrs.		d. 21 Nov 1878
CASEY, John		d. 11 Mar 1878
CHANDLER, Jenny	30	d. 08 Jul 1892 buried 7/9/1892
CHELEY, Ed		d. 31 Jan 1878
CHENEY, Thomas	36	d. 08 July 1879
CLAGPOOL, Peter	41	d. 16 Jan 1888 at 9 a.m. buried 1/7/1888 3 p.m.
CLANCY, Matthew	67	d. 10 Jun 1904
CLARK, Hugh	68	d. 28 Mar 1886 [#619]
CLARK, John	37	d. 13 Feb 1891 taken to Springfield
CLARK, Margret (col.)	68	d. 05 Jul 1893
CLARRENCE, Baby		d. 16 Apr 1876
CLEAR, Dan		d. 23 Dec 1877
COBBS, Robt (col.)	15	d. 27 Dec 1903 taken to Springfield for interment
COLLINS, Maggie	25	d. 30 Jul 1881
COLLINS, son of Maggie		b. 07 May (1881) and died sane day
CONNERS, Thomas	29	d. 20 Dec 1882
COOK, Wm.	76	d. 10 Apr 1904 sent to Springfield
COX, Geo.	50	d. 14 Sep 1879
COY, John		d. 08 Sep 1878
CRANE, Joseph	59	d. 26 Jan 1895 interred on farm 1/27/1895
CROWLEY, Solomon (col.)	48	d. 03 Apr 1892 buried 4/4/1892 at 4 o'clock p.m.
CUNNINGHAM, P.	52	d. 14 Jan 1894
DARRY, Emma	46	d. 08 Jul 1903 intered on farm 7/9/1903 grave 51
DAVIDSON, Robert	45	d. 05 Nov 1882
DAVIS, Mary	35	d. 26 Aug 1897 taken to Rochester for burial 8/26/1897

DAVIS, Robert (col.)	72	d. 22 Jan 1881
DAVISON, baby of Mary	3m	son b. 02 Jun 1882; d. 14 Sep 1882
DAVISON, son of Mary		b. 02 Jun 1882; died 10 Jun 1882
DAY, William		d. 01 May 1877
DEER, Peter	52	d. 24 Dec 1889; taken to Springfield by Joseph Schneider 12/24/1898
DeLANEY, John	75	d. 15 Mar 1883
DERNS, Patient	90	d. 25 Oct 1889, farm, bur. 10:30p 26 at camp ground [#4255]
DICKERSON, Jack		d. 11 Sep 1876
DINES, Silas (col.)	66	d. 23 Jul 1884
DOGE, Mrs.	83	d. 04 Jan 1884
DONOVAN, Vilia	30	d. 19 Jan 1901
DORAN, Lawrence	70	d. 13 Apr 1898 interred on farm 4/14/1898
DORAN, Pat	48	d. 25 May 1881
DOUTHITT, H. C.	54	d. 19 Jul 1897 interred on farm 7/20/1897
DOWNEY, John	26	d. 12 Oct 1883
DOWNEY, John	75	d. 22 Dec 1901 intered on farm 12/23/1901 grave 23
DOYAL, James	87	d. 17 Mar 1895 interred on farm 3/18/1895
DRENNAN, Mary	56	d. 14 Mar 1904
DUNEBAR, Joe	74	d. 01 Mar 1903 intered on farm 3/2/1903 grave 41
DUNHAM, Lucy	45	d. 14 Jan 1890 buried 1/15/1890 5 p.m. [#4252]
EAGES, Jacob	62	d. 17 Feb 1888 at 12 p.m. Buried 5 o'cl p.m. Feb 18/1888
EASTIN, Geo.	49	d. 11 Apr 1903 taken to Springfield for interment 4/12/1903 by relatives
EASTMAN, Polly	43	d. 16 Nov 1881
ECKEL, Chas.	70	d. 25 Jul 1892 buried at Hasel dell semetry
ENGLES, Ned (col.)	68	d. 10 Dec 1894
ENOS, Robt.	73	d. 28 Jul 1890 3 a.m.
ERCH, John	41	d. 15 Jul 1897 interred on farm 7/16/1897
EVANS, Wesley (col.)	38	d. 20 Apr 1898 interred on farm 4/21/1898
FAIRBURN, R. F.	26	d. 25 Nov 1886
FARMER, Ann		d. 28 Sep 1877
FARRELL, Thomas	65	d. 05 Jul 1894 interred on farm
FARRENT, John	30	d. 06 Feb 1898 taken to Springfield by brother 2/7/1898
FAWCETT, Sara	79	died. buried on farm.
FESTIS, John		d. 24 Aug 1877
FISHER, Emma	28	d. 07 Oct 1881
FISHER, Henry	75	d. 01 Dec 1904 grave 64
FITZGERALD, Thomas	74	d. 29 May 1893 buried in Springfield 5/30/1893
FITZGERLD, male child of Annie		b. 29 Dec 1886; d. 31 Dec 1886 [#2491 John 2d]
FLOWERS, Arilla	62	d. 19 Feb 1893; buried 2/20/1893 4 p.m. on farm
FLOWERS, Lucy	69	d. 28 Apr 1889 at 9 a.m. buried 2 p.m. 29/1889 [#3721]
FRENCH, Jas. W. (col.)	25	d. 28 May 1885
FREYLINGHYSEN, Charles	91	d. 25 Mar 1901 interred on farm 3/26/1901; grave 16
FRICK, Lee (col.)	52	d. 04 Mar 1904
FRY, Adam B.	70	d. 01 Apr 1894 interred on farm
GARDNER, Wm. (col.)	60	d. 16 Jan 1889 at 10 am buried at 11 a.m. 17/1889 [#3580]
GARNER, Melinda	36	d. 15 Nov 1890 7 a.m.
GARNET, male child of Maggie		b. 11 Jan 1889 d. 1/14/1889
GARRESON, W. R.	23	d. 10 Dec 1902 intered on farm 12/11/1902 grave 35
GARRET, Robert		d. 06 Sep 1876

GAYNOR, Mike	79	d. 27 Jul 1897 interred on farm 7/28/1897
GEIER, Jacob	34	d. 08 Oct 1899 intered on farm 10/9/1899
GETTHARD, John	84	d. 14 Aug 1904
GILASPY, Mary	28	d. 17 May 1894 interred at Decatur, Ills.
GILLAM, Elizabeth	--	d. 02 Oct 1899 entered on farm 10/3
GLANEY, Lawrence		d. 24 Jun 1876
GOLDEN, Jas.		d. 09 Oct 1875
GOLDSTRAW, Wm.	79	d. 09 Aug 1902 interred 8/10/1902 grave 31
GORDEN, William		d. 29 Jul 1875
GORE, Henry		d. 01 Apr 1878
GORMAN, Catherine	79	d. 04 Nov 1903 taken to Springfield by Foster
GRADY, John	50	d. 11 Jun 1888 at 9 a.m. buried at 10 a.m. 6/12/1888 [#3575]
GRADY, Julian	12	d. 30 Jul 1884
GRAHAM, John F.	54	d. 05 Jan 1901
GREEN, Lon	45	d. 19 Feb 1897 interred on farm 2/21/1897
GREEN, Mary J.	16	d. 14 Jun 1885
GREIMES, John		d. 01 Apr 1875
GRAFTON, Carry	15	d. 05 May 1889 at 10 a.m. buried at 3 p.m. 4/6/1889 camp ground [#3722]
GRIFFITH, Geo.	38	d. 13 Jul 1901 taken to Niantic for burial A. L. Stout
GRIMES, W. C.		d. 28 Aug 1875
GULDSON, Rosa	61	d. 24 Aug 1889 [#4254 d. 24 Aug 1889]
HAGER, Julius	70	d. 24 Jan 1881
HAGER, Julius	72	d. 24 Jan 1881
HAGWALL, J. G.	38	d. 28 Feb 1889 buried 3/1/1889 5 p.m.
HALL, Charles	41	d. 20 Jun 1894
HAPPER, Susan	76	d. 05 Mar 1895 interred in Cooper Twp. 3/6/1895
HARMON, John	72	d. 10 Feb 1898 interred on farm 2/11/1898
HARP, Mary	45	d. 03 Apr 1879
HARRIS, Anderson (col.)	76	d. 15 Dec 1886
HARRIS, Belle	41	d. 24 Feb 1891
HARRIS, John	50	d. 21 Feb 1880
HARRIS, W. C.	76	d. 27 Jul 1896 taken to Christian Co. 7/28/1896
HARRISON, Thomas	67	d. 15 Dec 1895 interred on farm
HAYS, Ephram	66	d. 15 Feb 1896
HENDERSON, Emily	47	d. 31 Jul 1890 3 p.m. buried 8/1/1890 at 11 a.m.
HENDERSON, Wm.	71	d. 22 Mar 1905 taken to Riverton for burial
HENNESY, Wm.	72	d. 04 Apr 1904 sent to Springfield for buriel
HENRY, James (col.)	54	d. 30 Nov 1894
HENRY, Richard (col.)	53	d. 19 Dec 1902 interred on farm 12/20/1902 grave 36
HEWIT, Bety J.	7mo	d. 27 Nov 1880
HEWIT, Jessie	01	d. 10 Apr 1883
HICKELMAN, Ester	58	d. 11 Aug 1892 buried 8/12/1892 on farm
HILL, Sophia	76	d. 14 Sep 1904
HOFF, John	80	d. 15 Jan 1898 interred on farm 1/16/1898
HOFFERKAMP, son of Ella		b. 14 Feb 1880; d. 23 Feb 1880
HOLMES, Moses (col.)	75	d. 08 Jun 1897 interred on farm 6/9/1897
HOOVER, Henry (dumb)		d. 01 Mar 1876
HORN, James	68	d. 21 Aug 1901 intered on farm 8/22/1901 grave 20
HOWARD, Hattie & child (col.)	19	d. 05 Mar 1889 at 12 m bur. 06 Mar--3 p.m.
HOWARD, James	76	d. 17 Jan 1894 interred at Hasel dell Cemetery

HOWARD, Mat	67	d. 28 Nov 1892 buried 11/29/1892
HOWLAND, Ollie	28	d. 09 Nov 1883
HUBERT, Mrs.	65	d. 13 Jan 1896 interred in semetery in Springfield
HUNTER, James	47	d. 11 Jun 1893 buried at Riverside Cemetery
HUTCHINGS, William	29	d. 23 Jun 1888 12 p.m. buried 6 p.m. 6/24/1888 [#3576]
HUTTON, Henry		d. 22 May 1876
JACOBS, S. A.	50	d. 01 Mar 1896
JACOBY, Mary J.	61	d. 07 Apr 1889 1 p.m. buried 2 p.m. 4/8/1889 [#3720]
JAMES, Joe (col.)	23	d. 16 Apr 1904
JENKINS, James (col.)	49	d. 08 Feb 1894
JOHNSON, John	54	d. 31 Mar 1881
JOHNSON, Mabel (col.)	20	d. 17 Jul 1893 interred on farm 7/18/1893
JOHNSON, Margret	42	d. 14 Jun 1885 [#484]
JOHNSON, Richard	30	d. 16 Jan 1883
JOHNSON, Tom	60	d. 24 Jul 1903 taken to Springfield for interment by Bisch
JONES, Benjamin (col.)	70	d. 23 Jun 1880
JONES, Mary J.	74	d. 29 Mar 1894 interred on farm
JULIENNE, Jas.	72	d. 20 Feb 1891
KASE, Jacob	70	d. 11 Dec 1889 buried 12/12/1889 4 p.m. [#4251]
KEEFER, Jacob	35	d. 18 Feb 1886 [#586]
KEHO, Mike	40	d. 18 May 1904
KELLER, James	45	d. 11 Sep 1901 intered on farm 9/12/1901 grave 22
KELLEY, John	56	d. 31 Mar 1886 [#618 Kelly]
KELLICER, Con	70	d. 22 Nov 1901 taken to Springfield for burial 11/23/1901
KELLY, Patrick		d. 16 Nov 1875
KELLY, Thos.	47	d. 11 Feb 1890 [#4247]
KENDEL, baby of Julia		child d. 12 Aug 1879
KENNEDY, P. J.	66	d. 10 Sep 1897 taken to Springfield 9/10/1897 by dau
KENNY, Michael		d. 02 Aug 1875
KENT, John	59	d. 15 Apr 1902 interred on farm 4/16/1902 grave 26
KESSLING, Jacob	74	d. 12 May 1901 taken to Berlin 5/13 by son in law for burial
KILMARTIN, James	65	d. 24 Feb 1901 intered on farm 7/25/01 grave 25
KING, Tho's		d. 06 Nov 1876
KIRCH, Henry	41	d. 03 Dec 1896 interred on farm 12/4/1896
KITCHEN, Andrew	39	d. 07 Mar 1897 interred on farm 3/8/1897
KLASSAN, John	39	d. 04 Jul 1904 taken to Springfield Calvery Cemetary
KLEIN, Sam	40	d. 22 Oct 1896 interred on farm 10/23/1896
KLENIDECT, Bart	77	d. 21 Oct 1897 interred on farm 10/22/1897
KNOX, Benjamin	32	d. 25 Mar 1891
KOCK, John	32	d. 20 Aug 1883
KOLB, John A.	64	d. 15 Dec 1897 interred on farm 12/16/1897
KRAFF, Mary Ann	22	d. 14 Sep 1884
KRAIST, George	58	d. 07 Nov 1890 2 a.m. buried 4 p.m. 11/8/1890
KRUGER, John	90	d. 25 Dec 1893 interred on farm
LAIN, Margret	69	d. 11 Mar 1895
LAND, Richard	70	d. 18 Nov 1891 buried 11/19/1891 at 3 p.m.
LANKIE, male child of Mary		male child b. 26 Dec 1885; d. 05 Jan 1886 [#557 & #581 Lambie infant]
LANKINS, Henry	52	d. 04 Aug 1893 was interred on farm
LAWLER, Thos.	70	d. 13 Aug 1896 taken to Springfield 8/13/1896
LAWSON, George (col.)	34	d. 07 Mar 1884

LEE, Adeline	77	d. 09 Dec 1897 interred on farm 12/10/1897
LERRY, Mike B.	86	d. 11 Jun 1901 taken to Illiopolis by friends for burial
LEWIS, James (col.)	40	d. 27 Apr 1899 entered on farm 4/28
LINKTINE, John	70	d. 27 Jul 1884
LITTLE, Lottie	85	d. 12 Jan 1904 taken to Springfield for interment
LLOYD, George		d. 26 Jun 1876
LOCK, Mart. V.	55	d. 25 Oct 1892 body was interred in Rochester Cem.
LOFTY, Bridget	61	d. 09 Aug 1895 inter in Calvary cemetery
LOU, William	59	d. 10 Dec 1899 interred on farm 12/17/1899
LOUE, Wm.	59	d. 16 Dec 1899 interred on farm 12/17/1899
LOVEJOY, J. E.	64	d. 12 Nov 1893
LUERS, George, Mrs. & baby	40	d. 15 ___ 1886 six months old & 13 days
LUTRIX, Henry	57	d. 09 Jul 1905 buried 12 Jul 1905 grave 70
MACK, Daniel	47	d. 10 Apr 1905 grave 67
MADDOX, William	64	d. 10 Feb 1895
MADISON, John, Dr.		d. 05 Nov 1876
MAHER, Cornelius	71	d. 23 Aug 1895 interred in Calver semetry
MAHER, Mary	76	d. 8 May 1897 interred on farm 5/9/1897
MANDER, Elizabeth	69	d. 30 Nov 1902 interred on farm 12/1/1902 grave 34
MATHES, Lock	75	d. 20 Jun 1887 was buried 2 miles w of Berry Station at the Bell Church
MATTHEWS, G. W.		d. 28 May 1882
MAY, Waid H. (col.)	67	d. 17 Oct 1892 buried Haisel dell 10/18/1892 29 Regh U.S. Colord Inf Co. D
MAYFIELD, Francis E.	48	d. 15 Apr 1881 remainder take to Springfield
McANDREWS, James	73	d. 13 May 1904 taken to Springfield for burial
McCARTHY, John	64	d. 09 Jan 1892
McCARTY, Maggie	56	d. 14 Jun 1902 taken to Loami by nephew for burial
McCORMAC, Thos.		d. 10 Feb 1876
McCUBBIN, E. L.	49	d. 31 Jul 1905 grave 72
McDERMOT, Mrs.		d. 09 Jan 1877
McDILL, R. F.	63	d. 23 Dec 1889 at 12 oclock; buried 24 at 4:30 p.m.
McGRATH, John	71	d. 05 Aug 1898 intered on farm 8/6/1898
McKINNEY, Michael	65	d. 21 Dec 1895 interred on farm 12/22/1895
McKINNEY, Sarah	38	gave birth to male 2/12/1900. Charles McKinney. Sent to orphans Home in Springfield, IL 17 Mar 1900. d. 06 Apr 1900
McPERSAN, John (col.)		d. 13 Sep 1878
MEADORTH, Eatta	46	d. 17 Jul 1891 died at 12 o'clock in the morning
MICHIALS, William	23	d. 31 Dec. 1895
MILLER, Harritt	69	d. 18 Jan 1895
MILLER, James P.	80	d. 31 Aug 1881
MILLER, Jason	64	d. 01 Nov 1893
MILLER, John	48	d. 26 Oct 1898 intered on farm 10/27/1898
MINER, Ned	63	d. 26 Aug 1891
MITCHEL, Chas.	40	d. 03 Jul 1891 his right name: Reuben A. Clevland inlisted Co. K 25 IL
MITCHELTREE, Geo.	70	d. 06 Aug 1883
MONROE, Sylvester	64	went to Springfield and got kild 25 Dec 1882
MORGAN, John	85	d. 01 Jul 1896 interred on farm 7/2/1896
MORRIS, William	73	d. 22 Sep 1893 interred on farm
MUNYON, Chester A.	18	d. 11 Nov 1895

MURPHY, Thomas	53	d. 21 May 1880
MYRES, Mrs.	88	d. 10 Sep 1882
NEIL, Annie (col.)	71	d. 29 Mar 1904 sent to Springfield, Ill Oakridge
NELSON, Magie (col.)	30	d. 29 Apr 1885
NIEDBAL, Constiten	58	d. 25 Feb 1894 interred on farm 2/27/1894
NORICE, James L.	69	d. 18 Jan 1886 [#579 Norris]
NUNIMAN, Jake	73	d. 25 Aug 1903 taken to Springfield by son 8/26/1903
O'KEEFE, Wm.	70	d. 22 May 1903 intered on farm 5/23/1903 grave 47
OHARA, Kate		d. 17 Jul 1878
OLDSON, Louis	67	d. 10 Apr 1886 [#620 Lewis Ohlson]
OWENS, Kate	63	d. 08 Jul 1896 interred Springfield 7/9/1896
PARKER, Chas. O.	56	20 Jul 1905 Died by drowning; buried 7/21 grave 71
PATERSON, Robert	64	d. 25 Jan 1895 interred on farm 1/26/1895
PATNAW, Joseph	82	d. 11 Apr 1885
PATTERSON, W. R.	68	d. 08 Mar 1901 interred on farm grave 14
PAULDUN, Susan	78	d. 30 Nov 1890
PAYNTER, Geo.	46	d. 17 Apr 1902 interred on farm 4/18/1902 grave 27
PAYRAN, Clarance	52	d. 15 Apr 1904
PAYTON, George (col.)	38	d. 12 Jul 1889 at 1 p.m. buried at 7 p.m.
PAYTON, H. M.	34	d. 25 Aug 1901 interred on farm 8/26/1901 grave 21
PEARL, Carolina	49	d. 08 Jul 1894 interred in Oak Ridge
PEARSON, Wm.	70	d. 28 Jul 1891
PEEL, Samuel	59	d. 16 Sep 1902 intered on farm 9/17/1902 grave 33
PENNYMAN, E. P.	88	d. 26 Mar 1898 interred on farm 3/27/1898
PETERS, Jacob	72	d. 22 Dec 1889 buried 23/1889 4 p.m. [#4250]
PEYTON, Martin	55	d. 01 Jan 1905 grave 65
PFAFFINGELLER, Geo.	26	d. 16 Jul 1897 interred on farm 7/17/1897
PHELAN, Ellen	41	d. 09 Nov 1889 at 3:30 buried 10 at 11 oclock
PHELPS, Mrs.	84	d. 19 Dec 1890 buried at Auburn
PHILLIPS, Andrew	78	d. 30 Jul 1901; interred on farm 7/31/1901
PIERCE, William		d. 11 Apr 1876
PIPER, Babe of Josie		child d. 16 Jun 1884
PLEDGER, John	44	d. 11 Sep 1891 buried at Springfield 9/13/1891
POSEY, Stephen (col.)	55	d. 06 Nov 1885 [#502 Steven]
PURCEL, Sallie	80	d. 24 Dec 1879 taken to Rochester for burial
QUICK, Nancie	30	d. 18 Feb 1888 at 6a.m. bur 9 ocl a.m. 02/19/1888 [#3162]
QUINN, Michael		d. 19 Jan 1877
RAAPS, John	74	d. 08 Feb 1894
RABINSTEIN, Margret	78	d. 27 Jan 1903 taken to Springfield by daughter 1/27
RAFFERTY, Mrs.	58	d. 29 Jul 1895
RALSTON, Nancy	47	d. 01 Jan 1891 buried on farm
RALSTON, William	68	d. 22 Jan 1886 [#577]
RANKINS, Carry	55	d. 29 Apr 1896 interred on farm 4/30/1896
RAPENSTEIN, John	69	d. 28 Mar 1903 intered on farm 3/30/1903 grave 43
RAY, Lizzie (col.)	73	d. 02 Oct 1904 grave 63
READ, A. (col.)	90	d. 26 Oct 1893
REAFS, John	56	d. 21 Apr 1887; 3 a.m. buried 3 p.m. [#2489]
REDDY, Thomas	55	d. 11 Feb 1895
REDINGER, Henry		d. 19 May 1877
REED, Elhannan	39	d. 01 Apr 1883
REED, John (col.)	48	d. 17 Nov 1891 buried 11/18/1891 at 3 p.m.
REITZ, John	69	d. 30 Mar 1904 sent Oakridge, Springfield, IL

REPER, Mary	66	d. 23 Jun 1903 intered on farm 6/24/1903 grave 49
RHODES, Ben.		d. 19 Jul 1890 3 a.m. [#4257 d. 06 Dec 1889]
RICE, John	50	d. 27 Oct 1900 interred on farm
RICHMOND, Bell	42	d. 05 Sep 1902 intered on farm 9/6/1902 grave 32
RILEY, M., Mrs.	69	d. 05 Feb 1905 grave 66; buried on farm
ROBINSON, Anderson	76	d. 11 Apr 1892 buried 4/12/1891
ROBINSON, John	46	d. 30 May 1896 interred on farm 5/31/1896
RODGAST, Mortiz	35	d. 12 Feb 1895
RYAN, John	32	d. 26 Feb 1887 [#2490]
RYAN, John	57	d. 09 Mar 1895 interred on farm
RYNE, James	50	d. 18 May 1884
RYNE, Martin	67	d. 06 Mar 1893
RYNE, Mary	77	d. 08 Nov 1887 at 5 o'clock a.m. buried at 5 p.m.
SACHET, John	49	d. 07 Mar 1886 [#621 Sochet]
SAFELY, Wm.	72	d. 01 Sep 1904
SAGLE, Henry	51	d. 26 Apr 1885
SANDERS, child of Jessee		child of Jessie Sanders d. /01 Jul 1887 (1m & 3d old)
SANDERS, Cora (col.)		d. 12 Jan 1905 taken to Springfield, Ill by Henry Rhoden
SANDERS, Louis	38	d. 31 Mar 1893; buried 4/1/1893
SCHINDLER, Henry	58	d. 11 Mar 1899 interred on farm 3/12/1899
SCHOFIELD, John	53	d. 04 May 1893; buried 5/5/1893
SCHRADER, Fred	48	d. 27 Feb 1904 interred on 2/28/04 grave 53
SCHWAB, Emanuel	55	d. 13 Apr 1904
SEVENS, Thos. (col.)	51	d. 01 Jun 1902 interred on farm 6/2/1902 grave 29
SHAFFER, John	80	d. 18 Apr 1903 intered on farm 4/19/1903 grave 45
SHEEHAN, Thomas	40	d. 23 Dec 1899 interred on farm 12/23/1899
SHEETS, Mary	62	d. 24 May 1903 intered on farm 5/25/1903 grave 48
SHEKEL, John	73	d. 16 May 1900
SHELLY, male child of Lizabeth		b. 31 Dec 1885; died 02 Jan 1886 [#578 d. 21 Jan 1886]
SHUBAT, Frank	57	d. 27 Jun 1905 grave 69 buried 28 Jun 1905
SINGELTON, Minnie	22	d. 01 Sep 1887
SINGLETON, male child of Minnie	22	male child b. 11 Apr 1887; d. 12 Apr 1887 [#2488]
SKELLY, Kate	55	d. 29 Oct 1891 buried 10/30/1891 at 4 p.m. was taken Springfield Jul 1, 92 & interred
SLOAN, dau of Emma (col.)		daughter b. 28 Sep 1879 d. 12 Oct 1879
SLOANE, Emma (col.)	39	d. 8 Nov 1888
SMITH, Andrew		d. 18 Mar 1876
SMITH, Barbara	84	d. 04 May 1903 intered on farm 5/5/1903 grave 46
SMITH, Fannie B.	21	d. 28 Jan 1884
SMITH, Henry		d. 18 Mar 1876
SPEAKER, Jacob	68	d. 16 Aug 1879
SPIESE, John	49	d. 11 May 1903 taken to Springfield for interment
SPORES, Mary	24	d. 22 Oct 1891 buried at Mount Auburn 10/24/1891
STANHOP, Edward	83	d. 23 Dec 1892 buried 12/24/1892 on farm
STAR, Sherman	38	d. 15 Apr 1902 taken to Chatham for interment 4/16/1902 by brother
STEEL, Thos.	73	d. 12 Oct 1898 intered on farm 10/13/1898
STEELE, Thos.	62	d. 25 Jul 1896 interred on farm 7/26/1896
STEELE, William	61	d. 01 May 1897 interred on farm 5/2/1897
STERRIT, John	60	d. 11 Jun 1903 taken to Decatur for interment by sister
STEVEN, Don L.	81	d. 16 Mar 1904
STEVENS, Emily	77	d. 22 Mar 1900 interred on farm

STEVENSON, Nancy	63	d. 01 Dec 1887 sent to Plesent Planes for burial Dec 2/1887 [#3160 Mary Stevenson]
STONE, Molley	22	d. 25 Mar 1883
STOWE, Elizabeth	74	d. 13 Aug 1904
STREETER, Mrs.	71	d. 16 Mar 1884
STUMBER, John	74	d. 03 Jun 1899 intered on farm 6/4/1899
SUMMERS, John	70	d. 25 Jun 1900 interred on farm
SUTTON, H. P.	79	d. 07 Aug 1898 interred on farm 8/8/1898
SWEANEY, Norah	85	d. 02 Mar 1895 interred in Calvary cemetery
SWEENEY, Mary R.	90	d. 03 Oct 1893 7 pm inter on farm
SYLVIA, Ed	65	d. 20 Jul 1903 interred on farm 7/21/1903 grave 52
TAYLOR, Ann	63	d. 09 Mar 1894 interred on farm
TAYLOR, Ann	62	d. 20 Feb 1894
TAYLOR, Mary	62	d. 01 Feb 1890 buried 2/2/1890 [#4249 d. 22 Dec 1889]
THOMAS, Henry	74	d. 29 Jul 1895
THOMAS, Joseph (col.)	22	d. 23 May 1905 grave 68
THOMAS, Panhurt	77	d. 29 Sep 1904
THOMPSON, Mary	34	d. 24 Aug 1883
THOMPSON, W. H.	74	d. 17 Mar 1904
TITTER, Chas. (col.)	56	d. 24 Jun 1903 interred on farm 7/25/1903 grave 50
TOMALSON, James	74	d. 14 Aug 1893 interred on farm
TONSLEY, Ransom (col.)	55	d. 16 Jun 1901 interred on farm 6/17/1901
TRENT, Wm.	60	d. 29 Oct 1888 at 5 a.m. buried 30/1888 9 a.m. [#3578]
TUCK, Lee (col.)	52	d. 04 Mar 1904
TURNEY, Edward	57	d. 05 Oct 1883
UNSWORTH, William	53	d. 14 Jan 1885
VAIL, Ellen	40	d. 19 Jul 1890 1 p.m.
VALENTINE, Geo.	15	d. 18 Feb 1880
VANDEVER, James	71	d. 13 Mar 1898 interred on farm 3/15/1898 taken to Virdin by sons 10/22/1898
VANWALER, James	76	d. 12 Apr 1892 taken to Springfield and inter
VERDON, Tom	76	d. 07 Apr 1903 intered on farm 4/8/1903 grave 44
VOGEL, Adam	52	d. 05 Mar 1903 intered on farm 3/6/1903 grave 42
WALDRON, Margret	75	d. 13 Jul 1914 inter in Calvary Cemetery
WALKER, Mary	70	d. 13 Sep 1879
WALKER, Mary	28	d. 20 Dec 1895 interred on farm
WALLES, A. S.	76	d. 14 Jan 1896 interred on the farm
WALTERS, Anthoney	87	d. 24 Feb 1888 9 oclock; buried 11 o'cl a.m. Feb 25/1888 [#3163]
WARRICK, Clark	49	d. 20 Nov 1899 interred on farm 11/21/1899
WARSHALL, Floyd (col.)	23	d. 30 Apr 1899 relatives disposed of body
WASHBURN, Chas.	48	d. 20 Oct 1898 intered on farm 10/21/1898
WASSEY, Sarah	66	d. 06 Aug 1905 grave 73
WEBB, Mrs.	97	d. 16 Jan 1882
WEISS, F. C.	75	d. 30 Aug [1904]
WELCH, John	30	d. 29 Mar 1898 interred on farm 3/30/1898
WELCH, Mike	45	d. 24 Feb 1903 interred on farm 2/25/1903 grave 40
WELLS, David	70	d. 26 Feb 1903 taken to Springfield by Ben Kerline 2/26/1903
WERE, Jennie	57	d. 23 Mar 1891
WEST, Richard (col.)	36	d. 19 Jul 1904
WEY, Charles	73	d. 02 Feb 1895

WHEELAND, Harvey	61	d. 11 Mar 1884
WHITE, Andrew	38	d. 19 Jul 1901 interred on farm 7/20/91
WHITE, Matthew	73	d. 20 Jul 1899 taken away by son
WHITE, Thomas	58	d. 2_ Jun 1885 [#482 d. 22 Jun]
WILLIAMS, Albert C.	56	d. 19 Aug 1886
WILLIAMS, James	79	d. 06 Oct 1883
WILLIAMS, James	80	d. 30 Nov 1897 interred on farm 12/1/1897
WILLIAMS, John (col.)		d. 06 Jun 1878
WILLIS, Charles	24	d. 26 Jan 1898 interred on farm 1/27/1898; removed 5/7/1898 by brother-in-law and taken to Cotton Hill
WILSON, Mary		d. 10 Nov 1875
WISER, Rose	68	d. 02 Jan 1896
WISER, Rosey	68	d. 21 Sep 1895
WITY, Philip	62	d. 26 Jun 1883
WOLF, Annie	23	d. 02 Jul 1888 at 11:30 p.m. buried at 6 p.m. [#3577]
WOLF, Mrs.		d. 27 May 1877
WOODS, C. F.	38	d. 02 Dec 1884
WOODS, James	61	d. 29 Jul 1898 intered on farm 7/30/1898
WOSLY, John C.	74	d. 10 Dec 1901 interred on farm 12/26 grave 24
WRIGHT, Thomas (col.)	21	d. 09 Apr 1885
YEAMANS, Julia	40	d. 8 Jan 1901 taken to Illiopolis for interment 1/9/1902 by brother
YEAST, Mary		d. 02 Jan 1899 interred on farm 1/2/1900

Additional extractions taken from the Sangamon County Illinois Physician's Certificate of Death:

HOWARD, Hattie #3723	05 May 1889
WOOLING, Jacob #4256	09 Nov 1889

All buried at farm unless stated otherwise

Name	Age:	Died:	#
WHITE, Thomas	Age: 58	Died: June 2, 1885	[#482]
JOHNSON, Margret	Age: 42	Died: June 14, 1885	[#484]
POSEY, Stephen	Age: 55	Died: November 6, 1885	[#502]
LANKIE,	Age:	Died: December 26, 1885	[#557]
RALSTON, William	Age: 68	Died: January 22 1886	[#577]
NORICE, James L.	Age: 69	Died: January 18, 1886	[#579]
BRINKMAN, George	Age:43	Died: December 28, 1885	[#580]
LANKIE,	Age:	Died: December 26, 1885	[#581]
KEEFER, Jacob	Age: 35	Died: February 18, 1886	[#586]
SHELLY,	Age:	Died: January 2, 1886	[#578]
KELLEY, John	Age: 56	Died: March 31, 1886	[#618]
CLARK, Hugh	Age:68	Died: March 28, 1886	[#619]
OLDSON, Louis	Age: 67	Died: April 10, 1886	[#620]
SACHET, John	Age: 49	Died: March 7, 1886	[#621]
SINGLETON,	Age:	Died: April 12, 1887	[#2488]
REAFS, John	Age: 56	Died: April 21, 1887	[#2489]
RYAN, John	Age: 32	Died: February 26, 1887	[#2490]
FITZGERLD,	Age:	Died: December 31, 1886	[#2491]
STEVENSON, Nancy	Age: 63	Died: December 1, 1887	[#3160] Buried in pleasant plains
WALTERS, Anthoney	Age: 87	Died: February 24, 1888	[#3163]
BARNS, E. A.	Age: 69	Died: April 13, 1888	[#3574]
GRADY, John	Age: 50	Died: June 1, 1888	[#3575]
HUTCHINGS, William	Age: 29	Died: June 23, 1888	[#3576]
WOLF, Annie	Age: 23	Died: July 2, 1888	[#3577]
TRENT, Wm.	Age: 60	Died: October 29, 1888	[#3578]
GARDNER, Wm.	Age: 60	Died January 16, 1889	[#3580]
JACOBY, Mary J.	Age: 61	Died: April 7, 1889	[#3720]
FLOWERS, Lucy	Age: 69	Died: April 28, 1889	[#3721]

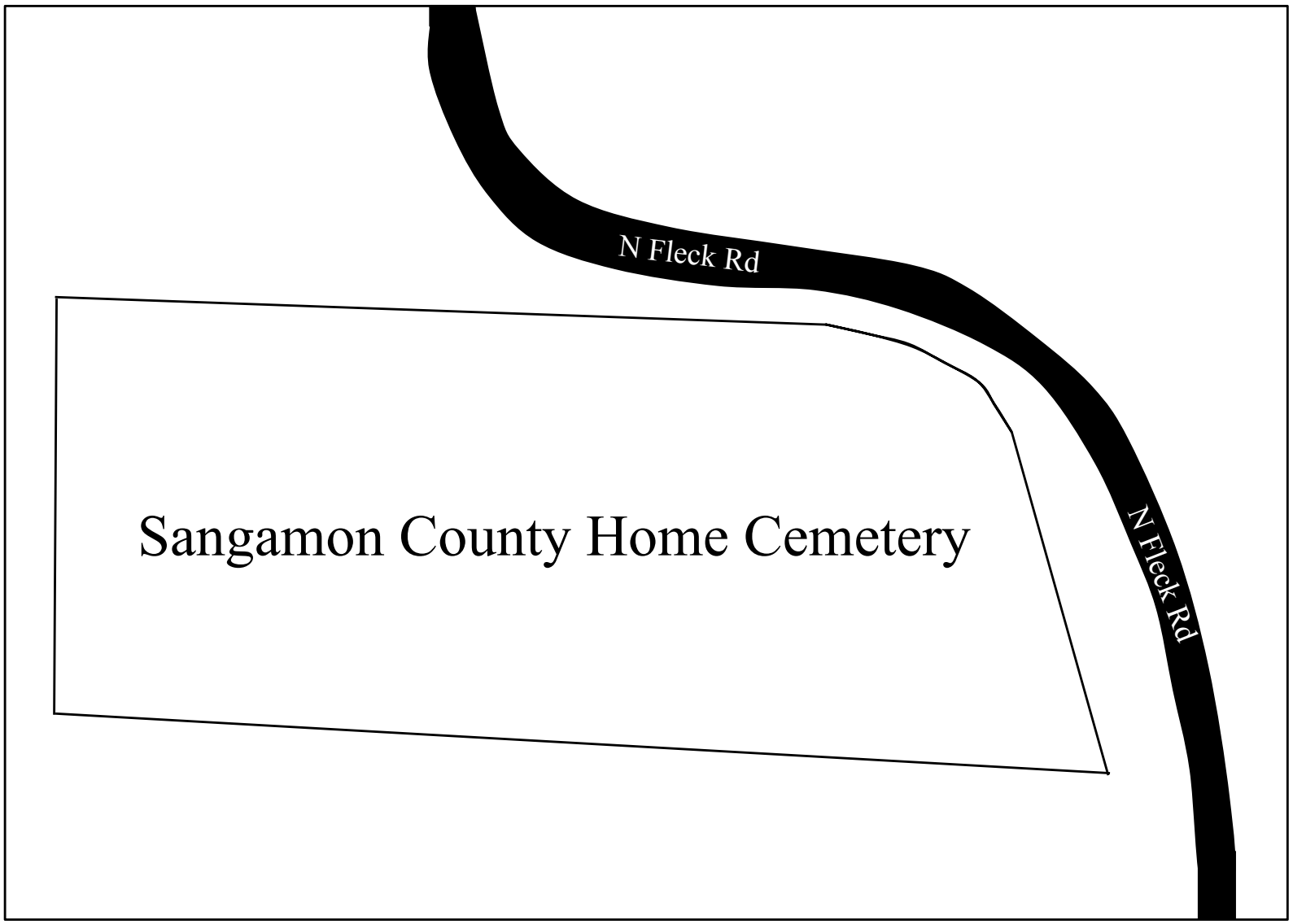
GRAFTON, Carry	Age: 15	Died May 5, 1889	[#3722]
HOWARD, Hattie	Age:	Died: May 5, 1889	[#3723]
ARMSTRONG, John	Age: 56	Died: April 19, 1890	[#4244]
BERRY, Thos.	Age: 41	Died: March 1, 1890	[#4246]
KELLY, Thos.	Age: 47	Died: February 11, 1890	[#4247]
TAYLOR, Mary	Age: 62	Died: February 1, 1890	[#4249]
PETERS, Jacob	Age: 72	Died: December 22, 1889	[#4250]
KASE, Jacob	Age: 70	Died: December 11, 1889	[#4251]
DUNHAM, Lucy	Age: 45	Died: January 14, 1890	[#4252]
GULDSON, Rosa	Age: 61	Died: August 24, 1889	[#4254]
DERNS, Patient	Age: 90	Died: October 25, 1889	[#4255]
WOOLING, Jacob	Age:	Died: November 9, 1889	[#4256]
RHODES, Ben.	Age:	Died: July 19, 1890	[#4257]

First/mid	Last	Date of Death	Grave #
			Grave 1
			Grave 2
			Grave 3
			Grave 4
			Grave 5
			Grave 6
			Grave 7
			Grave 8
			Grave 9
			Grave 10
			Grave 11
			Grave 12
			Grave 13
W. R.	Patterson	March 8, 1901	Grave 14
Robert	Blackburn	March 20, 1901	Grave 15
Charles	Freylinghysen	March 25, 1901	Grave 16
			Grave 17
			Grave 18
			Grave 19
James	Horn	August 21, 1901	Grave 20
H. M.	Payton	August 25, 1901	Grave 21
James	Keller	September 11, 1901	Grave 22
John	Downey	December 22, 1901	Grave 23
John C.	Wosly	December 10, 1901	Grave 24
James	Kilmartin	February 24, 1901	Grave 25

John	Kent		April 15, 1902	Grave 26
Geo.	Paynter		April 17, 1902	Grave 27
				Grave 28
Thos.	Stevens		June 1, 1902	Grave 29
Phillip	Brogan		July 7, 1902	Grave 30
Wm.	Goldstraw		August 9, 1902	Grave 31
Bell	Richmond		September 5, 1902	Grave 32
Samual	Peel		September 16, 1902	Grave 33
Elizabeth	Mander		November 30, 1902	Grave 34
W. R.	Garreson		December 10, 1902	Grave 35
Richard	Henry		December 19, 1902	Grave 36
Isa	Bolin		January 19, 1903	Grave 37
Mary	Belden		January 25, 1903	Grave 38
John	Alsbury		February 1, 1903	Grave 39
Mike	Welch		February 24, 1903	Grave 40
Joe	Dunebar		March 1, 1903	Grave 41
Adam	Vogel		March 5, 1903	Grave 42
John	Rapenstein		March 28, 1903	Grave 43
Tom	Verdon		April 7, 1903	Grave 44
John	Shaffer		April 18, 1903	Grave 45
Barbara	Smith		May 4, 1903	Grave 46
Wm.	O'Keefe		May 22, 1903	Grave 47
Mary	Sheets		May 24, 1903	Grave 48
Mary	Reper		June 23, 1903	Grave 49
Chas.	Timmer		June 24 1903	Grave 50
Emma	Darry		July 8, 1903	Grave 51
Ed	Syliva		July 20, 1903	Grave 52

Fred	Schrader		February 27, 1904	Grave 53
				Grave 54
				Grave 55
				Grave 56
				Grave 57
				Grave 58
				Grave 59
				Grave 60
				Grave 61
				Grave 62
Lizzie	Ray		October 2, 1904	Grave 63
Emma	Fisher		December 1, 1904	Grave 64
Martin	Payton		January 1, 1905	Grave 65
M.	Riley		February 5, 1905	Grave 66
Mack	Daniel		April 10, 1905	Grave 67
Jospeh	Thomas		May 23, 1905	Grave 68
Frank	Shubat		June 27, 1905	Grave 69
Henry	Lutrix		July 9, 1905	Grave 70
Chas. O.	Parker		July 20, 1905	Grave 71
E. L.	McCubbin		July 31, 1905	Grave 72
Sarah	Wassey		August 6, 1905	Grave 73

For more information you could contact the Sangamon Valley collection located in the Lincoln Library or the Sangamon Historical Society


N Fleck Rd
Sangamon County Home Cemetery
N Fleck Rd